THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

HOW COLON WAS BURNED-HARD LOT OF THE LIB-

ERALS-STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

has been received at the office of the Colombian Consul in this city. He has received numerous telegrams from different parts of the country inquiring for particula—,

but is unable to give any information. He is expecting advices from his Government daily, but the general revo-lution in the Colombian States has caused the Colon affair

Perez Triana, of No. 16 Beaver-st., son of Dr. S. Perez,

1874-'76, and Minister to this country during Grant's

and Hayes's Administrations, said yesterday in answer

to inquiries about Colon:
"Santo Domingo Vila, the President of Panama, is re

ponsible for the destruction of Colon, or Aspinwall. He

had under him a force of 600 men, which was amply

sufficient to protect the interests of the Isthmus, and it was his first duty to use this force for that purpose.

troops together, as he ought, he divided them, sending

part to Buenaventura and the rest to Cartagena. Those

ent to Buenaventura were met by the rebels and de-

feated. He commanded the force at Cartagena, 500 men, and there he is to-day besieged by 1,500 rebels.

The Isthmus was left wholly unprotected, and the situa

tion was such that any man of sufficient nerve

could get together a mob that would destroy anything. Those who are familiar with Colon will read-

ly understand how easy it was to get such a following

there as the men who burned the city. Its population is

omposed of the dregs of humanity-they come from

every country on the globe, even from Greece, and a great many of them are of that class which is always

inest part of the city is not destroyed-that portion

where the wealthy mostly lived-but the business dis

trict was totally burned. The city is comparatively new;

"Are the revolutionists in sympathy with the insurg-

"They are not in sympathy with the de-struction of property under any circumstances, much

struction of property under any circumstances, much less such work as that done at Colon. The revolutionists are fighting for the institutions of the country."

"Teen they will not support the insurgents !"

"I can't say what they will do in regard to that. I'd rather not be quoted."

ernment." Mr. Sauper is a nephew of S. Sauper, of S. Sauper Co. No. 144 Pearl-st.

Mr. Restrops described the manner of his escape from the Government. He was compelled to swim four unless down the Magdalena River to reach a canoe, in which he succeeded in clusing his pursuers. He is of the opinion that the fight will last a long time.

A TALK WITH AN OFFICER OF THE ALENE.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE REBELS IN COLOMBIA.

The officers of the Atlas Mail steamship

Alene, which plies between New-York and the rebellion

districts of the Isthmus of Panama and which arrived here last Thursday, describe the situation at Cartagena

and Colon as dangerous in the extreme. "Those people

are 'tough' citizens," said the Alene's mate, "and

their blood is up. On our last voyage we reached Colon on March 7. Things were then in a

critical condition, though the Government was in posses-

sion of the city. The rebels were surrounding it in little bands of desperadoes, Spanish, Mexican, negro and every Southern race. They don't know what they are

every Southern race. They don't know what they are nighting for. All they want is blood and plunder. We kept away from the wharf at night, for we didn't know what might happen at any time. The morning we left, the officers at Colon asked us to convey a small body of

their troops, about sixty men, to Cartagena, as the city was then, as they had learned by overland couriers, in

was then, as they had learned by overland couriers, in desperate straits. We took the men down there, and on entering the bay they concluded not to go asnore. They were none too brave nor venturesome, and the town was practically in the hands of the rebels. We had some passengers aboard, but they were very loath to leave our comparatively safe decks for the streets of Cartagens. Firing was constantly going on, though with little other effect, while we were there, than to injure property. Several passengers went ashore, and the sixty troops finally, after making some effort to land in the city, were put ashore in a little fortress at the entrance of the law.

CONFESSION OF FORGERY BY A DEACON.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 3 (Special), -Dan-

el B. Blatt, a deacon in the German Reformed Church

at North Jackson, in this county, and who lived in the

finest house in the viliage, has confessed to forging the names of his father, Benjamin Blatt, and , his

Ohlo, and the other by the First National Bank of War-

ren, Ohio. His forgeries amount to something over

ren, Ohio. His forgeries amount to something over \$5,000. Blatt was supposed to be a rich man but an investigation disclosed the fact that his preperty is covered by mortages and that he is absolutely neumless.

The banking houses are endeavoring to force a settlement from his relatives, failing in which the forger will be arrested. Blatt has assisted in the investigation of his affairs, and says that he will make no effort to get away should there be warrents issued for his arrest. He was treasurer of the township for two years and is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$530. He was also in the insurance business and is charged with defrauding a widow out of a small sum.

NORFOLK, April 3 .- The depositors of the

which is held by the First National Bank of Sal

Samuel Blatt, to two notes, one of

ents who burned Colon f"

When he heard of the revolution, instead of keeping

No official news of the burning of Colon

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

OVER 300 MEN SAIL ON THE CITY OF PARA. THE ACAPULCO TO CARRY 500 MORE ON MONDAY-ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY TARD.

The sunrise gun at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yes-

terday awoke that usually quiet place to a scene of life and activity which has not been witnessed there since War times. The marines at the barracks aroused themselves, and the early light was reflected back from white helmets and glittering uniforms. Officers with cianking swords moved about looking as fresh and soldierly as if they had not. many of them, been up all night making the final arrangements for the departure. Early in the day a large number of civilians, some of them friends of the departing officers and soldiers, and some drawn to the yard by mere curiosity, began to ble in the avenues leading from the marine barracks to the wharf where the men were to embark. At 10:30 the column of marines was seen marching down Morris-ave. toward the Lyceum building. It was as fine a column of soldiers as ever marched, and the eye of every American present lighted up with enthusiasm and patriotic pride as he saw them. Shoulder to shoulder they moved with the precision of clockwork, a solid mass of blue, above which gleamed the white and gold of the helmets and the burnished steel of the bayonets. Over on the Cob Dock were massed the sailors from the Vermont, groups of them in working suits of white and other groups in blue. Naval officers strolled about or conversed in groups. When the column of marines reached the Lyceum building it halted and stood at place rest, waiting the arrival of the contingent from Boston and Newport. Finally the tug Catalpa, which had been sent to the pier of the Old Colony Line to get the marines from the East, came steaming into the Wallabout. She was covered with marines and blue-jackets. The marines landed and marched up to take their place in the column, which was waiting for them. The sailors were taken to the Vermont. The detachment of marines which arrived on the Catalpa numbered 86 men and the blue-jackets 79. When the newly arrived marines had taken their place in the column the order to advance was given, the silk flag was unfurled, and the drums and bugles sounded. The marines moved down the avenue to the Catalpa and embarked, a smaller tng taking sleng some of their luggage. It was all that the 350 officers and men could do to crowd themselves on the Catalpa, and they so completely covered the vessel that she looked like a moving mass of blue and white and gold as she moved out into the

assembled on the Cob Dock and on the Navy Yard wharves. The marines cheered back, and then a

wharves. The marines cheered back, and then a silence fell on the throng and not a word was spoken as the ting slowly swing around and disappeared beyond the bend of the river. Every one realized that it was no pleasure party that was departing, but that these men were going to do serious work and brave hostile bullets and the still more deadly fever. Among the women who stood watching the departing troops were the wives of officers and the wives of enlisted men; the tear drops glistened in the eyes of all, and they turned away with heavy hearts.

The ting steamed down to the City of Para, the marines were transferred, and the first expedition which has left the United States for service in a foreign land since 1848 was off. The marines went away in a serious and determined frame of mind, resolved to uphold the splendid record of the corps. They were a gallant set of men, and gallantly officered. Colonel Heyward, who commands the battalion, is an officer of experience in whom the subordinate officers and the men have absolute confidence. First Lieutenant Henry Goodrich Edisworth, the adjutant of the battalion, is an officer who served with credit in the volunteers of the laie war; he has seen service since in every quarter of the globe, and has been in Panama before in times of insurrection there. He is a nephew of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) and of Roswell Smith. His father was for some time Minister to Copenhagen.

As soon as the marnes had left the yard the work officered. Colonel Heyward, who commands the battalion, is an officer of experience in whom the subordinate officers and the men have absolute confidence. First Lieutenant Heory Goodrich Edistworth, the adjutant of the battalion, is an officer who served with credit in the volunteers of the late war; he has seen service since in every quarter of the globe, and has been in Panama before in times of insurrection there. He is a nephew of S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley) and of Koswell Smith. His father was for some time Minister to Copenhagen.

As soon as the marines had left the yard the work of drilling the sailors began. About 700 blue-jackets are now on the Vermont, and all yesterday fatternoon the officers were drilling them in infantry factics. About 500 will go to the 1sthmus on the Acapulce on Monday. A battery of 6 Gatting gons, 6 howitzers and 3 3-inch rifled guns will also go on Monday. The steamship Crescent City has been chartered as a transport to take down a part of the men and munitions of war. A sufficient supply support will be sent. Work on the 1stla.

chartered as a transport to take down a part of
the mea and munitions of war. A sufficient supply
of ammunition will be sent. Work on the Tallapossa and Brooklyn was rapidly pushed all day
yesterday.

FORTHESS MONROE, Va., April 3.—The steamer
Dispatch, with between 300 and 400 sailors and
marines on board from the Norfolk Navy Yard,
passed here this afternoon. She will intercept
the steamer from New-York for Panama off the
capes of Virginia, to which vessel the men will be
transferred.

NEW-OBLEANS, April 3.—The United States

ansferred.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3.—The United States
esmers Swatara and Tennessee, which have been
dered to Aspinwall, sailed from the Passes to-day.

ADMIRAL JOUETT'S ORDERS.

PROMINENT INSURGENTS IN CUSTODY-DETAIL OF

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Secretary Whitney late this afternoon telegraphed as follows to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, who sailed to-day from New-Oreans with the United States ship Tennessee to Pensa-

leans with the United States ship Tennessee to Pensacola, Fia.

In addition to the force under your command in the steamships Tennessee. Swatara, Alliance and Galeus, all of which should be at Aspinwall upon your arrival, you will be reinforced by about two hundred marines dispatched to-day from New-York by the steamship City of Para with tents and camp equipage. To provide for contingencies further supplies will be sent at once. The duty you are called upon to perform calls for the exercise of great discretion. The object of the expedition is the performance by the United States of their engagements to preserve the neutrality of and to keep open the transit from Colon to Panama, and further to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The circumstances, as understood, from which the necessity for the expedition has arisen are in general that the steamship belonging to Americans has been seized at Colon by an armed force and goods in transit taken from her, her officers and the American Consul imprisoned and the transit across the Isthmus interrupted. With the consequences involved in these past acrts you are not concerned. Your sole duty is confined to seeing that a free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus is restored and maintained, and that the lives and property of American citizens are protected. If on your arrival at the Isthmus order shall have been restored, and the Colombian authorities are adequate to the protection of life and property and the maintenance of the free transit, you will interfere in no respect with the constituted authorities, but report and await orders. You have no part to perform in the political or so call disorders of Colombia, and it will be your duty to see that no irritation or unfriendliness shall arise from your presence at the Isthmus. The incidental exercise of humanity toword Becerra, representing the United States of Colombia authorities, the report and the following disputch this

Befor Becerra, representing the United States of Co-lombia at Washington, sent the following dispatch this afternoon to General Gomina at Panama:

afternoon to General Gomina at Panama:
United States forces are going to co-operate in securing free transit and protection of American life and property. If they find that the Colombian forces are able of themselves to attain that object, they will withdraw. I have perfect confidence in the good faith and apright intentions of the American Government. Public opinion them to be a second to the committed at Colom. We need energy, repression and exemplary justice, so that we may not be held for the aforesaid excesses. Report frequently.

ort frequently. He also sent the following to the authorities at Buena

rom nearly all the naval officers who are available to be ent to Aspinwall. The Secretary says that if all who have applied were permitted to go, he would have more officers than men. He received the following dispatch this morning from Commander Kane of the Galena:

I hold two of the most prominent insurgents who assisted in dring Aspfiwall. I do not think it is and to deliver them to the Colombian authorities, who would per-

icir escape. mpany and by the Panama Railroad Company to ar Department for either the loan or purchase destitute people at Aspinwall. It was decided that they could not be sold except at public suction, as required by law, but in consideration of the probable destitute condition of American citizens at Aspinwall the War Department has sent by the Para to the admiral of the sapital tents to be used only in the event of

NORFOLK, April 3.—The depositors of the Exchange National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday, held a meeting this afternoon to consider what action it might be necessary to take to protect their interests. A committee was appointed to take charge of the matter and to report, after an investigation of the affairs of the bank shall have been made, whether it will be better that a receiver shall be appointed or that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be petitioned to allow the bank to go into veinntary liquidation.

WABHINGTON, April 3.—The Controller of the Currency said to-day that while the failure of the Exchange Nations Bank of Norfolk, Va., is a serious one, the Govern-

tioni Bank of Norfolk. Va., is a serious one, the Government is amply protected.

PETRUSHURG, April 3.—The United States Government had on deposit in the Exchange National Bank of Nor-

folk, which suspended yesterday, between \$400,000 and commanding officer of the force to be sent to Aspinwall. Assistant-Surgeon Frederick N. Ogden has been detached from duty on board the St. Louis and ordered to duty with a detachment of marines for Aspinwall. Lieutenaut T. B. M. Mason has been detached from duty in charge of office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to command a field battery, to be organized at New-York, for service on the Isthmus of Panama. [The orders relative to the detail of officers to go to Aspinwall are not to go into effect unless information shall be received making it necessary to send additional force to that place.] \$500,000. These funds are internal revenue collections made in the Second District of Virginia, of which Capmade in the Second District of Virginia, of which Captain Asa Rogers, of this city, is collector. Since the last day of March there has been fowarded by express from the collector's office here for deposit in the Norfolk bank about \$7.000, which was returned by the express company to-day to Collector Rogers, not having been delivered at the bank. Collector Rogers to-day received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury, instructing him to deposit the Government funds collected in this district in Richmond hereafter. The funds will be deposited in the First National Bank of that city.

A COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

THE JIB-BOOM OF A SCHOONER PIERCES A STEAMER

-TWO MEN INJUEED. Boston, April 3.-The schooner Martha Ennis, of Lynn, Captain Kelley, ran into the steamer Pil-grim, of the Fall River Line last night as the latter was making her regular trip from New-York to Fall River. Mr. O'Hara, a broker at No. 31 State-st. in this city, had his collar-bone and a rib broken, and was also seriously pruised. R. Hollings, of No. 58 Washington-st., received me severe braises, but was not seriously injured. They occupied adjoining staterooms in the middle deck of the Pilgrim. No one else on the steamer was injured, nor

was any one hurt on the schooner.

The Pilgrim had a good run up to that moment, although a dense fog had set in about half an hour before. was close upon the Pilgrim. Some one on board the former blew a horn and shouted to the steamer to keep

former blew a horn and shouted to the steamer to keep off. Immediately afterward the schooner struck the steamer on the port side, near the prow. Mr. O'Hara heard the horn, and stepped to the window to look out. The jib-houn of the schooner erashed through his stateroom and so into the main saloon beyond. It cut away the floor of his stateroom as that he fell to the floor below. The boom also carried away the adjoining stateroom, in which was Mr. Hollings, who had started to rise on hearing the danger signals. The schooner immediately fell astern.

astern.

The steamer lowered a boat, which pulled to the schooner and found her name and that she was not much injured. Among the steamer's passengers was Dr. Cleborne, Medical inspector of the Navy, who dressed O'Hara's injuries. There seems to be no doubt but that the blame for the collision rests with the schooner.

DEMOCRATS ASSESSING GAMBLERS.

HOW MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS ARE RAISED IN [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, April 3.-In accordance with the ustom of the Democratic party in the municipal cam paigns, the gambling houses of the city have been as-sessed for contributions to the Democratic campaign fund. The gambling house proprietors are protesting on the ground that the amount of the assessment is out of all proportion to the protection given. The gambler say that they lost largely by the raids last summer, not only by fines and the confiscation of hoplements, but because timorous customers were frightened and kept even yet in the flourishing condition which has charac-terized it for the last five years. John Dowling, one of the principal gamblers of the city, has refused to pay the assessment and has defied "the gang" to do its

worst.

The regularly appointed assessor has completed his work and his total levy amounts to about \$15,000. The complete list was given to the regularly appointed collector yesterday. The list of the houses is given with the amount of each assessment.

"Toen they will not support the losurgents!"

"I can't say what they will do in regard to that. I'd rather not be quoted."

Mr. Triana's father, ex-President Perez, has been in prison at Rogoia since February 1, as have also been many of the prominent Laberals of the country.

"My father," he said, "was ordered to hand over \$10,000 as the brice of his liberty. He paid it, and the next morning he was called on for \$10,000 more. He wouldn't pay that, and was sent to prison. His case is an example of many others. Dr. Nañez, the President, was elected by a fraction of the Liberal party—the party that has built up the country and made it what it is to-day, the party that Scured the liberty of the press, religious liberty, and advanced at public interests. Our constitution prohibits re-election, and President Nuñez knew he would have to go out of office when his term expired. However, he attempted a trade with the Conservatives in hope or having them re-establish his Government. His action caused the Liberals to leave him and he began to persecute them for doing so. All who remained within his reach were either thrown into prison and their property sold or compelled to pay enormous sums in the shape of loans to the Government. They had to rebel. The rebellion, therefore, is not for the sake of power, as is generally supposed, but for the preservation of the interests of the country. The prominent Liberals who remain with President Nuñez can be counted on the fingers of the two hands. The rest are in the mountain fastnesses waiting for an opportunity to fight, or in prison, or they are refusees."

"What is the relative strength of the forces i"

"In the interior we have from 8,000 to 10,000 men—that is, if they have not toen to the counter on the fight, or in prison, or they are refusees." LEXINGTON, April 3 (Special).-Morehead is now in possession of the Tolliver faction, Martin's party, as soon as the Wednesday night's siege was raised, eft the town and county by striking across the country, lets, stopped here to-day with his son and a merchant named Logan, while on his way to Frankfort to ask the named Logan, while on his way to Frankfort to ask the Governor to send troops for their protection. They met one of the Tolliver party. County Attorney Young, who just came from trankfort, withther he went to oppose the sending of troops. They openly accused him of fearing State intervention and investigation and with being the institution of all the trouble. They assert that they want the fullest examination by the State that the guilty may be punished and decent etizens protected in life and property. The Secretary of State. Chief Justice and Adjutant General, who wont to Morehead last night, arrived early this morning. They found a body of armed men guarding the depot, but were confriencely treated by the secondard faction. A proposition for an adjustment of the difficulty was met with apparent favor, but both parties show lack of confidence in each other. Meantime, it is agreed that no troops shall be sent in for the present. The officials declare that the present state of affairs cannot be permitted to continue. If the people will not settle the dispute themselves, the military must.

GOLD HUNTING IN NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, April 3.-Cabarrus County is noted 10. The other day he went to the Charlotte Mint for the purpose of having his gold dust coined. He said that on his farm there is an old gold pit that was dug by an English miner, as tradition says, during the kevolutionary War. The same authority says that this miner took \$15,000 from this pit in gold nuggets, and being satisfied with this wealth, abandoned the pit and weut back to with this wealth, abandoned the pit and weut back to England, leaving the mine full of riet ore. Last winter Mr. Paul hauled three eart loads of the sand and gravel from the old mine, and scattered it over the yard. On Monday, while walking over this gravel, he saw something shining at his feet, and on picking the object apfound that he had an onnee of rude gold. He carted off the three loads to a creek near by and secured free gold valued at \$325. He kept this a secret, and then went to the mound and got a bashel of the sand and gravel and pounded it to dust in an iron mortar, and got gold dust valued at \$125. The story about the Englishman is vouched for oy a doctor ninety years old, who lives near Paul. Experis have gone to examine the mine.

COLUMBIA, April 3 (Special) .- The tide of emigration from Upper South Carolina continues to flow westward. A few days ago a band of 125 colored men. women and children left Laurens for Arkansas and small parties are leaving Abbeville, Laurens and Greenville almost every day. Persuaded by the glowing accounts of the railroad emigration agents. Many of the people contract to work on plantations for the year. Conse contract to work on plantations for the year. Consequently the emigration agents are in bad repute with the white planters. A few nights ago several agents had gathered at a point in Abbeville County to talk to a crowd of negroes. Suddenly they were startled by a war whoop, followed by a volley of rifle shots. The glibtongued agents at once took to their heels, followed by a shower of bullets. They have not been seen since. The farmers of Laurens are now hunting for a party of agents who have been working extensively in that county. It is estimated that fully 1,000 Laurens County negroes have emigrated to Arkansas since last November.

put ashore in a little fortress at the entrance of the bay.

"We returned to Colon on the morning of March 17. The night before it had been captured by the rebels, who were paraning its streets firing at haphazard, marauding and playing the mischief generally. We steamed up to our wharf and landed our merchandise. Our purser was shot at while he was on shore, but not hit. Then we went back and anchored in the river. A party of refugees came aboard during the night. They were Government officers. We put them on an American schooner and I guess they got off all right. When we went up to our wharf the next day, a detachment of rebels came aboard scarching for three of the officers whom we hadhaken oo. They overhauled us pretty thoroughly, but went ashore without doing us any damage. It was after we left that the Colon was seized and the city burned." NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 3 (Special) .-After Easter the pastors of Catholic churches in this Diocese will put into practice the recent suggestion of Bishop Hendricken about church-door collections. Henceforth the revenues which have been raised by evying contributions at the door will be procured from the rental of pews at all masses. The average cost of the rental of pews at all masses. The average cos-seats will not exceed ten cents a Sunday. Persons who are too poor to dire sittings will be provided with free seats. Asies will be provided with collectors and usters, insuring seats to those who have hired them. The parishes in general approve of the action of the bistop and priests.

PICKING A QUARREL WITH THE WRONG MAN. PALESTINE, Texas, April 3,-A shooting affray occurred last night at a dance near this city. attended the dance to quarrel with "Zack" Foster, who had refused to introduce Nichols and Lloyd to certain young women. They grossly insulted Foster and then rushed upon him with drawn pistols: Foster shot Nichols through the heart and also wounded Lioyd. A stray builet mortally wounded Singey Price, a spectator. Foster says that he will surrender himself.

RICKING THE WRONG HOG.

RALEIGH, April 3 .- The Enterprise, a newspaper published at Laurinburg in this State, vouches for the following: "A hog ate heavily of dynamite and then entered a lot where there was a crove of mules. The hog was kicked by one of their number and immediately exploded and killed twenty of the mules."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED IN A COPPER MINE.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 3.—A dispatch to The Daily
Tetegraph says: "A fating plank in the sand wheel
house of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine on Last
Superior, to day, crushed John Brow's head and badly
injured August Christmann."

DODGEVILLE, Wis., April 3.—Charles Reulee, who tilled his father, Conrad Reunice, was found guilty yearday of murder in the first degree after three hours leliberation by the jury. He was mentenced to State Prison for life.

Prison for life.

CPOUR VICTIMS OF A BOILER EXPLOSION.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 3.—In the boiler explosion at Ecipio on Wednesday afternoon Eugene Cleaver was instantly killed. Albert Hulse, whose skull was crushed and leg broken, died the same night, and Martin Hulse, whose skull was also crushed, died yesterday morning. David Hulse, proprietor of the mill, cannot live.

GENERAL GRAHAM AT TAMAI.

SLIGHT OPPOSITION FROM THE REBELS. THE VILLAGE SET ON FIRE-ONE OF THE BRITISH

SOLDIERS KILLED.

LONDON, April 3.—Dispatches received from Suakim this morning give the following account of the progress of affairs at the front: General Graham occupied with his forces all the heights above Tamai last evening. In the night the rebels fired into the zercha, and some of their shots took effect. One soldier was killed outright and two others were wounded. Early this morning General Graham advanced to Tamai, and at 7 o'clock took ossession of the springs.
Another dispatch is as follows:

"Hill above Tamai, 7 a. m., April 3: The Guards, the Bengalese troops, the marines, the Berkshire Regiment and the sikhs will occupy Tamai on Monday. The remainder of the forces will follow when the water supply has been secured."

A dispatch from General Graham is as follows: "Teselah Hill, 6:30 a. m., April 3: The hills around the zereba were occupied last night by a chain of pickets supported by a strong reserve force. The enemy's fire was silenced at 1 this norning by a volley from our adanveed picket of Grenadiers and by a shell from the thirteen-pounder. The rest of the night was quiet. The troops are in good condition. Only seven fell out of the ranks yesterday during the fifteen hours' march. We shall occupy the springs this morning. Do not expeet to meet with serious resistance."

Another dispatch from General Graham gives the

"Tamai Springs, April 3, noon: Our forces advanced at 8 this morning and occupied the village and khor. We encountered slight opposition on the part of the enemy. We found very little water, and what there was of very bad quality. I am going to return with the whole force to the first zerena. Four soldiers were wounded in occupying the vile lage; of these two belonged to the Australian con-

A dispatch which was filed at Suakim at 2 o'clock this afternoon says: "Tamai is in flames. The British loss in occupying the place was one killed

and six wounded." The conflicting dispatches received from Snakim this morning in regard to the movements of General Graham's forces leave a general impression of uncertainty as to what actually has been the course of affairs to-day. The belief here is that there was no fighting to speak of, and that the casualties was no fighting to speak of, and that the casualties were slight. The official dispatches state simply that four men were wounded. Other dispatches, however, say that one man was killed and from six to tweive wounded. The British found the water at Tamai bad in quality and insufficient in quantity, and after setting fire to the village returned to the zereba from which they set out in the morning.

A later dispatch from Suakim says: "The enemy retreated in the direction of Tamanich. The British then burned Tamai. General Graham lost one man killed and twelve men wounded during the fighting."

ing.'
Dovgols, April 3.—The Mudir of Dengola and his staff started for Cairo to-day. A large number of persons assembled to witness their departure. The farewell was a cold one, and some natives threw mud at the Mudir, A testinonial bearing witness to the Mudir's loyalty and influence which was circulated among the natives proved a complete faithful SUAKIM, April 3.—Spies report daily large desertions from Osman Digna's forces. General Graham will await orders from General Wolseley before

will await orders from General Wolseley before resuming operations.

The advance to l'amai was made over broken ground and through deep ravines. Few ribels were about and the second of the second of the second of the second will be second will be second will return here. The British is swas-one killed and eleven wounded. The enemy's loss was sight. The men are in good health and spirits. General Graham intends to push the railway as far as Handoub and to move his camp tinther. It is feared that the scarcity of water at Tamai indicates a similar want at other places in the hills.

NO MINISTRY IN FRANCE. M. DE EREYCINET'S DIFFICULT TASK-PEACE PRO-

Paris, April 3 .- President Grévy to-day insists on M. de Freycinet's assuming the office of Presi-dent of the Council and forming a new Cabinet. The majority of the Parisian newspapers assert that M. de Freycinet has failed in his task, and that President , president of the Pair, however, maintains that M. de. Freycinet has not absorbened the undertaking but is still engaged in it with good prospects of success. La Paix advises the Opportunists to abandon for the present all party differ-

ences in view of the Tonquin trouble.

The Journal des Débats says it believes that M. de Freycinet will succeed in forming a Ministry, and that in

doing it he will ignore the Opportunists, Le Temps asserts that despite the recent victories of the Chinese troops, the Government at Pekin has de-cided to accept M. Ferry's peace proposals.

cided to accept M. Ferry's peace proposals.

On the Bourse to-day the closing was favorable, owing to the late pacific phases of the Chinese difficulty.

General Boulanger, French commander at Tunis, has been ordered to Tonquin, and will soon proceed thither to assume the chief command.

Both M. de Freychnet and M. Brisson have declined the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. M. Constans has undertaken to form a Cabinet. Rentes are quoted at 79 f. 20 c.

Both M. de Freyental of Ministers. M. Constans has undertaken to form a Cabinet. Rentes are quoted at 79 f. 20 c.

The party conflicts are increasing in bitterness. M. de Freyentte attributes his failure to form a Ministry to the partisan spirit of the leaders of the Republican sections, especially like Republican Unitoo, in claiming the balance of power in the Cabinet. President Grévy proposes to obtain an at interior Ministry of Moderates, to act in the interval between the dissolution of the Chambers and the general election. M. M. Spuller and Legrand and other Opportunists oppose the dissolution of the Chambers and the general election. M. M. Spuller and Legrand and other Opportunists oppose the dissolution of the Chambers on the ground that it is a manucivre for restoring M. Ferry to power. In an interview with President Grévy to-day M. Spuller said that the majority of those who had overturned M. Ferry had repended and wished to repair their error. The Extreme Loft favors the dissolution of the Chambers. M. Rockefort, replying to a threat in Opportunist papers, that the Ferryst majority in the senate will refuse to vote for dissolution, says that ten thousand men await the signal to march to sweep away the Senate. Intense uncasiness prevails among the people in Paris and throughout the country.

HIRMINGHAM, April 3.—There is general compilant among the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham over the loss to English trade which they allege has resulted from the want of energy displayed by the British Government in protecting British interests affected by the French arrest of the British merchant ship Gleinroy in Chinese water, and seizure of its cargo of lead, have resulted in the transfer of an enormous ammunition business for China from England to the United States and Germany.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, April 3.

THE STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.—The strike of the Yorkshire college is surrection. A FACTORY BURNED,—Thornton & Mawby's hosiery factory at Leicester was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is \$200,000.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION. Paris, April 3.-An explosion of fire damp

occurred in a mine at Martinelis to-day. Eighteen persons were killed.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Hong Kong, April 3.—The British flag has been hoisted over a part of Hamilton, an island in the Corean Archi-pelago.

pelago.

Vienna, April 3.—John M. Francis, the United States Minister to Austria, was among the number who witnessed yesterday the annual ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. Twelve beggers had their feet touched witn a sponge held by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The feet were subsequently wiped by Archdukes of the Empire.

MADRID, April 3.—The Correspondencia asserts that five persons have been arrested for complicity in the al-leged plot to assassinate King Alfonso. The Government officials declare that the reports about the rumored plot are all exaggerated.

MADRID, April 3.—The difficulty between Morocco and Spain has been adjusted. The batteries at Tangler have saluted the Spanish flag; the Sultan has apologized for the attacks made upon Spaniards by Moors along the Reef coast, and he has promised to have the Governor

BERLIN, April 3.—The Sultan of Turkey having con-lerred upon Prince Bismarck the Order of Nichaul Im-itaz, and sent him a richly jewelled insignia of the order as a birthday gift, the Prince was formally installed yes-erday by the Turkish Ambassador to Germany.

RICHMOND, April 3 (Special).—Ex-Marshal Hughes, who was arrested in Texas on the charge of embezzlement of Government funds while Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia, appeared before

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

LOUIS RIEL DETERMINED TO FIGHT. HIS FOLLOWERS NUMBER 1,900 MEN-MOVEMENT

OF TROOPS. St. PAUL, April 3,-A special dispatch from Winnipeg to The Dispatch says: The wire to Battle ford was cut last evening and things look bad there William Howie, of High Bluff, returned from Battoche Grossing, and says that Riel has now 1,900 men, in-cluding about 700 Indians, and six cannon, and means to fight. His brother was taken prisoner, but was re-leased. The men killed at the raid on Battleford were James Payne, George Applegarth and Clink, all Indian instructors, and "Barney" Fremont, a ranchman. One Blondin, who arrived at Qu' Appelle yesterday from who gave him an order for it signed "Alexander Fishwho gave him an order for it signed "Alexander Fisher. Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan," and "Gourveny, Secretary." All of the 30th Battalion and the remainder of the Winnipeg Field Battery arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle yesterday, where they encamped. It is said that Ritel has a telegraph operator with him, and has been tapping the wires so as to keep posted on the Government's intentions and the movements of the troops

troops
OTTAWA, April 3.—The Government has ordered
10,000 Martini-Henry rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of
cartridges for the troops.

PREPARING TO RESIST AN OUTBREAK. ATTITUDE OF THE BLACKFEET AND CREES-CAUSES

OF THE TROUBLE.

INT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

CHICAGO, April 3 .- J. L. Bowen, of Calgary, Northwest Territory, arrived here yesternlay. In speaking of the rebellion in Manitoba, Mr. Bowen said that the people throughout the Northwest are greatly excited, and even in his place, which is 300 of the scene of the present troubles, active preparation are being made to resist the general Indian Mr. Bowen, however, is of the opinion that the rebe should advance in that direction, in which case Black feet and neighboring Indians, numbering 3,000 fight-ing men, might join in the rebellion with the hope of se-curing plunder. The Crees, who are in the extreme stern part of the Territory, and number full 15,000, he believes are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to join Riel. The latter has already sent others are poorly equipped for war, but the Crees have an others are poorly equipped for war, but the Crees have an abundant supply of arms and ammunition, and if they should attach themselves to the rebels the outbreak will become a serious matter. Referring to the causes of the trouble, Mr. Bowen said that for some time there had been general dissatisfaction in the territory on account of the British Government's refusing to recognize the land claims of actual setters as against the governmental grantees, and heretofore the sympathy had nearly all been with the half-breed settlers. The recent outbreak and loss of life had reacted against them. Before that the copinion seemed to be general that the claim of the half-breeds was a just one, and should have been allowed by the English Government. When asked a out the future action of Riel Mr. Brown said he believed that Riel would eventually desert his men and seek safety for himself in the United states, and that the Government would present the half-breeds with a grant of land and thus prevent further trouble.

SEEKING AID FROM FENIANS. HALF-BREED INDIAN IN CONSULTATION WITH

Buffalo, April 3 .- There has been considerable excitement to-day among the Canadians and Irish-Americans on account of the appearance here of a halfed Indian, be leved to be an emissary from Riel to the Fenians. It is reported that the stranger held consuitations with Irishmen who have been actively en that time the Canadian Government has anticipated trouble on its frontier. The half-breed came in on the Grand Trunk train, but got off at the Interna-tional Bridge and came into the city on

tional Bridge and came into the city on a Black Rock street-car. To a passenger he said that he left Riel ten days are. He only said that the rebellion would prove a serious matter for Canada. The men who are thought to have had talks with the Indian refuse to say anything regarding his mission here and will not give even his name, or where he is making his headquarters. One Irishman, when asked what the half-breed said to him, replied: "He said that his people were aroused and meant fight to the end if they did not get the same rights accorded to the Scotch settlers. He also asserted that he rebels had eleven tons of powder and two million rounds of aumunition." It is believed here that the Fenians would give substantial aid to the rebels if they could help to injure England.

WATCHING IRISHMEN IN THE DOMINION. A FENIAN INVASION EXPECTED-THE LAND

TROUBLES IN CANADA. CHICAGO, April 3 .- A number of prominent Canadian officials passed through here to-day on the way to Manitoba. It was learned through conversations with them that the Dominion Government is taking ac-tive precautions against a Fenian invasion, and that the Government is in receipt of information which shows conclusively that the Fenians are contemplating some kind of movement. All the entrances to the Parliament Buildings are closed with the exception of one door and Buildings are closed with the exception of one door and there two policemen are constantly on duty to prevent any one not well known from entering the building. It is expected that the Fentans will confine themselves to assisting Rell. The half-breed grie-vance seems to be that they sold out the lands granted them by the Dominion Government for anything offered them, and moved back into the Prince Albert country. Here they became dissatisfied and sent to the United States for Riel to visit them, and in his visit, which every one supposed was of a friendly and conciliatory nature, he quietly sowed seeds of dissension, which finally culminated in this rebellion. The Dominion authorities expect a long guerilla warfare which will probably last a year or more.

NEGROES DESIROUS TO EMIGRATE.

RALEIGH, April 3.-Major George L. Lane colored, of the State Guard, says that there is a strong feeling among the colored people to emigrate to Liberia. He gives as the cause for this feeling that wages are so low that colored people cannot make anything beyond a living. Wages for farm hands are only seven dollars a month and rations, which cost about sixty cents a week, There are now 700 families in the State who have each There are now 700 families in the State who have each paid into the treasury of the Emigration Society in this place ten deilars. Fifteen dollars more is expected from each of these families and with the additional aid to be furnished by societies in Washington and New-York they will be able to reach Liberia with a full supply of clothes and all their tools of various kinds. The young negroes are more anxious to leave than the older ones and the number who are joining the society is increasing

RALEIGH, April 3.-Information has been lodged with the Federal officials here of the counterfelt-ing of sliver dollars and twenty-five cent pieces. A man came to Raleigh yesterday and brought sixteen pounds of silver dollars that he said he found under a log in this county. He said that he had the moulds also and would bring them in. Not so many of the quarters were found inquiry among the business men of this city disclose, the fact that both coins are largely circulated in Raleigh. The execution of each coin is good, but the metal is too light, does not ring clear, and soon looks the color of lead. Arrests are expected every day.

THE WILL OF CORNELIUS B. ERWIN. will of Cornelius B. Erwin gives \$3,000 to the Baptist Church at Oak Bluffs, and \$5,000 additional if his residuary estate exceeds \$400,000. Erwin nved in New-Britain. New-Bedford, Mass., April 3 (Special) .- The

REFUSING TO ACCEPT A FOREIGN MISSION. a newspaper published at Greenville, Pitt County, the home of ex-Governor Jarvis, announces that Mr. Jarvis has peremptorilly refused the appointment as Minister to Brazil. RALEIGH, April 3 (Special) .- The Reflector,

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DR. CARVER BEATEN BY A YOUNG GIRL.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Miss Lilian Smith, a Caliornian girl fourteen years old, last night broke 100
class balls with a Winchester rifle in 2 minutes 35 secmids. This beats all previous records, Dr. Carver's best
seling 2 minutes 36 seconds.

being 2 minutes 36 seconds.

TO A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
CHICAGO, April 3.—Mrs. C. H. McCormiek and C. H. McCormiek, jr., representing the estate of C. H. McCormiek, have made a further gift to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary here of \$100,000. Altogether, the seminary has now received about \$500,000 from the McCormiek family.

CREMATED AT LANCASTER.
LANCASTER. Penn., April 3.—Mrs. Mary Vadders, of Philadelphia, was cremated this afternoon. She died on Tuesday of paralysis.

ESCAPING FROM A JAIL.

ESCAPING FROM A JAIL.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Four prisoners escaped from the county jail last night. Three of the escaped prisoners of George Lewis, alias Charles Frey, "Stabby" Hicks and Frank Taylor, are boys, and are under seutence of five years in the Reform school on the charge of burglary, William Schroeder, twenty-eight years old, is charged with burglary but is not yet indicted.

GENERAL GRANT WEAKER.

SEVERAL BAD ATTACKS DURING THE DAY.

THE BULLETINS ALL PAVORABLE IN TONE-SIGNING

THE BULLETINS ALL PAVORABLE IN TONE—SIGNING A DOCUMENT IN THE EVENING.

General Grant had a long and refreshing sleep Thursday sight. It was produced or aided by the anodyne administered and was the longest be had had for many nights. It was not found necessary to make use of the hypodermic injection at any time throughout the night. Although his consistion was favorable, the family took little rest, but watched anxiously, especially from I o'clock to 5. fearing a return of the fainting attack. Drs. Shrady and Douglas divided the watch be-Drs. Shrady and Douglas divided the watch be-tween them. The General awoke with a clear brain, and asked in a strong tone of voice for something to drink. About half-past four Ulysses S. Grant, jr., got out of a cab at the corner of Fifth-ave, and walked to the house. He was compelled to ring for several minutes fore he was admitted; while waiting he said that he had not been summoned, and knew of no unfavorable news from within. Dr. Newman came from the house at 6 a. m. with a cheerful look

The General slept seven hours without break last night. His voice this morning is stronger than it has been at any time since the unfortunate attack set in. We are all much encouraged and very hopeful. He had no bad symptoms in the night. He awoke about 5 o'clock and asked for something to drink. His throat was moistened and dressed and nourishment was given to

General Grant has had a prolonged sleep. He has aken food at intervals during the night; the rest of the time has been devoted to refreshing sleep. His pulse is teady and full and he has no pain.

Ex-Senator Chaffee went into the house about 8:15, and shortly afterward Dr. Shrady came out with a bright smile on his face. Shortly before he went away messages were sent to Drs. Barker and condition. Colonel Grant came out of the house about 10 o'clock and started toward Fifth-ave. as if for a walk.

Ex-Senator Chaffee and W. A. Purrington left the house at 10:50 and went down town together. Mr. Purrington said to a TRIBUNE reporter:

I can't say how much better the General is, but he waiks around the house, takes more nourishment than usual and with less difficulty and they are now getting ready to give him a bath. Mr. Chaffee said :

Mr. Chaffee said:

He appears to be better. It is owing, however, to his great vitality and his wonderful constitution. We dread another sinking spell. The change for the better can last but or a shortime, however. His intellect is as strong as ever it was. He talks with the family and takes food regularly, and with more relish than for some time.

The General had his bath in his bed at 11 o'clock. He was able to remain in bed longer without the

attack of choking and coughing than on the two temporarily ceased to discharge the irritating liquid into the larynx, and the mucus from the rear nasal passage did not flow as freely as before. After the bath he seemed to be brighter and lay quietly watching the mem-

before. After the bath he seemed to be brighter and lay quietly watching the members of his family who were in the room. Some beef tea was brought to him and he ate a small quantity of it, though without relish. After he had eaten he was made somewhat uncomfortable by a return of the irritation in his throat, which was accompanied by the ominous hacking cough. After expectorating he felt easier, and turned over in his bed and tack a short nap. When awakening he felt a resurn of the faintness that usually follows his coughing periods, and sat up in bed.

"I think I will feel easier in my chair," he said, and he was assisted, after being thoroughly wrapped on he had to be high thoroughly wrapped on he had to be high the day of a man thoroughly tired and sleepy. The effect of the anodyne which had been given during the night had worn off and he was beginning to suffer from the after effects. The sinking feeling continued and his face showed a paleness that was viewed with alarm by Colonel Grant, who was in the room. Dr. Dauglas was taking rest in another room, and was summoped to the sick man. He feeleral's pulse and found that it was beating feebly, but it had not increased much in rapidity. Stimulants were at once resorted to and under their influence the patient revived and said that he was feeling much easier. In a short time afterward he took a small amount of liquid food. He spoke of a feeling of soreness in his throat and a soothing gargle was given that seemed to afford relief. The faint wellings continued at frequent intervals and left him in a weaker condition after each attack. The amount of stimulant given him is small in quantity, but it was found necessary to increase the size of the dose, as the periods of attack increased in frequency. A new preparation of cocaine was used internally as a tone and stimu-

said:

The General is now resting quietly, though he has not yet recovered from the sinking attack, but he is slowly getting over it since he took his medicine. The family are hopeful that he will raily from it, and those of them who are resting from the long watch have not been aroused, as he seemed to be getting better.

A little later General Badeau walked slowly from

the house to Madison-ave. He said :

the house to Madison-ave. He said:

I think the General is slightly better now than he has been during the last forty-eight hours. He has had a slight faint attack that is now gone, and he is resting quietly and is inclined to sleep. He is taking more food than he has for some time, which, it is thought, is a good sign. During the last three days he has been considered in a dying condition several times, but he has railled every time and his constitution is so strong that it is hard to say anything positive concerning what may be expected. Shortly before I o'clock the patient was seized

with a violent pain in his neck and head that created much alarm in the household. He had been free from any pain of consequence for a week and he had not had a pain like this since the ulcers first began to form in his throat. He suffered terribly, but did not utter a word of complaint terribly, but did not utter a word of complaint.

A large piece of flannel that had been warmed was wrapped around his h.G., and after about ten minutes this relieved the violence of the pane, which at one time was so intense that the General got up with the intention of walking around the room for relief. The pain is thought to have proceeded from the condition of his throat, but what the difficulty was could not be ascertained, as his condition would not admit of an examination.

short time. The General was quiet and it was thought best not to disturb him. One of the family told the ex-Secretary that the patient was ex-tremely weak and that from all appearances he was slightly weaker than when he awoke in the

tremely weak and that from all appearances he was slightly weaker than when he awoke in the morning.

Dr. Shrady drove up at 1:55. He had not been sent for, but came for the usual consultation. Dr. Barker came soon afterward and a consultation was held. Dr. Douglass was still in the house. The physicians did not make any examination of the General's throat, but confined themselves to questioning the patient as to his feelings. He was quiet and inclined to say little when the physicians first entered his room, but brightened up somewhat in a few moments. His puise and temperature were found to be somewhat above the normal, but not high enough to cause aiarm. His throat was sere, and he seemed exhausted, as is always the case when the tonics that are given him have worn off. No change was made in the treatment. Dr. Sauds was not present at the consultation, as all thought of performing an operation to relieve the pain in the tongue has been abandoued. The consultation was longer than usual, and the General's family were informed that the General seemed to be growing weaker.

Cornelius Vanderbiit, Park Commissioner Crimmins, and Clarence A. Seward called at 2 o'clock, but did not remain long. At 2:15 Mrs. Leland Stanford and another lady entered the house, carrying a large bouquet of beautiful hites. At 2:20 General Collis called for a few minutes. He reported that the General was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. When Dr. Barker entered his carriage at 2:50 be said:

The patient now seems to be casy and resting quietly, but he is very weak. I think he is growing weaker.

The patient now seems to be easy and resting quietly, but he is very weak. I think he is growing weaker, but he is very weak. I think he is growing weaker, but he is very weak. I think he is growing weaker, but little was said to him during the consultation, as he seemed inclined to doze. He would brighten up for a moment and then become quiet.

An attache of the Spanish Consul came to the house at 3 o'clock with a dispatch from the Marquin de Cervera, of the reamsh Legation at Washington, inquiring about the General's condition and expressing sympathy with the family. He was told by a member of the family that the General was sighting.